

MULTIMEDIA



UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

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MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 3, 2015/2016

PPS1814 - PSYCHOLOGY

(Distance Education)

30th MAY 2016

2.30 – 4.30 p.m.

(2 hours)

INSTRUCTION TO STUDENTS:

1. This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** sections and **SEVEN (7)** printed pages excluding the cover page.
 - Section A (50 marks): Answer ALL questions.
 - Section B (50 marks): Answer ALL questions.
2. For section A, shade your answers on the OMR sheet provided.
3. For section B, write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

Section A (50 marks): Answer ALL questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Which psychologist is INCORRECTLY matched with an associated perspective?
 - A. Maslow; humanistic
 - B. Freud; psychodynamic
 - C. Rogers; cognitive
 - D. Skinner; behavioral

2. Which of the following subfields of psychology is INCORRECTLY matched with its description?
 - A. behavioral neuroscience; examines the relationship between the nervous system and behavior
 - B. cognitive; examines how people grow and change from conception to death
 - C. experimental; examines the processes of sensing, perceiving, learning, and thinking
 - D. clinical; deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders

3. Which of the following was a disadvantage of introspection?
 - A. The process of introspection was complicated.
 - B. Introspection was time consuming.
 - C. Introspection was too simplistic.
 - D. Introspection was not truly scientific.

4. Which of the following structures is especially important for carrying messages received by the dendrites to other neurons?
 - A. Neurotransmitter
 - B. Synapse
 - C. Axon
 - D. Glial cell

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5. Which disorder is CORRECTLY paired with an associated neurotransmitter?
- A. Parkinson's disease: dopamine
 - B. Depression: glutamate
 - C. Schizophrenia: serotonin
 - D. Alzheimer's disease: endorphins
6. _____ is the part of the peripheral nervous system that specializes in the control of voluntary movements and the communication of information to and from the sense organs.
- A. Somatic division
 - B. Sympathetic division
 - C. Parasympathetic division
 - D. Autonomic division
7. The _____ gland has sometimes been called the "master gland" because it controls the functioning of the rest of the endocrine system.
- A. pituitary
 - B. thyroid
 - C. adrenal
 - D. parotid
8. Which of the following statements is TRUE of sensation and perception?
- A. Perception generally precedes sensation in our processing of a stimulus.
 - B. Sensation and perception are essentially synonyms.
 - C. Sensation involves the interpretation of a stimulus, whereas perception does not.
 - D. Sensation involves the activation of sense receptors; perception involves interpretation.
9. Adelaide notices a flicker of motion out of the corner of her eye as she hurries down a dim alley late at night. Sydney deciphers a complex wiring diagram under the bright glare of her desk lamp. Adelaide's vision is driven mainly by her _____. Sydney is mainly using her _____.
- A. cones; cones as well
 - B. rods; rods as well
 - C. cones; rods
 - D. rods; cones

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10. Whenever Mr. Redding catches himself saying, "This pain is ruining my life," he is supposed to immediately tell himself, "STOP! I am in control of my pain." This pain management technique is known as _____ restructuring.
- A. psychodynamic
 - B. cognitive
 - C. neuroscience
 - D. personality
11. _____ refers to a decrease in the response to a stimulus when it is presented repeatedly, whereas _____ refers to the eventual disappearance of a conditioned response when an unconditioned stimulus is no longer presented.
- A. Extinction; habituation
 - B. Habituation; extinction
 - C. Habituation; adaptation
 - D. Adaptation; habituation
12. Gardner's theory includes each of the following types of intelligence EXCEPT:
- A. tacit intelligence.
 - B. musical intelligence.
 - C. bodily-kinesthetic intelligence.
 - D. interpersonal intelligence.
13. Which of the following sequences best reflects the order in which memory processes occur, from first to last?
- A. Encoding → storage → retrieval
 - B. Storage → retrieval → encoding
 - C. Encoding → retrieval → storage
 - D. Storage → encoding → retrieval

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14. Which of the following refers to declarative memory?
- A. Memory for habits
 - B. Memory for skills
 - C. Memory for how to do things
 - D. Memory for names
15. Why is it so difficult to retrieve information from long-term memory?
- A. The capacity of long-term memory is limited.
 - B. The duration of long-term memories is limited.
 - C. There is so much information being stored in long-term memory.
 - D. The material that makes its way to long-term memory is temporary.
16. Studies of changes in intelligence as a function of aging suggest that:
- A. crystallized intelligence tend to decline with age in adults.
 - B. crystallized intelligence tends to increase with age in adults.
 - C. fluid intelligence tends to decline with age in adults.
 - D. fluid intelligence tends to increase with age in adults.
17. Which of the following is true about tests?
- A. Even if a test is unreliable, it cannot be valid.
 - B. Test validity and reliability are prerequisites for accurate assessment of intelligence.
 - C. Test reliability and validity are highly desirable for an accurate assessment of intelligence.
 - D. Knowing that a test is reliable guarantees that it is also valid.
18. What is homeostasis?
- A. A theory of need reduction.
 - B. A built-in tendency to regulate bodily conditions.
 - C. The psychological representation of a need.
 - D. the diffusion of fluids in a cell.

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19. Dr. Chase believes that one's personality largely reflects inner forces over which one has no control. Dr. Chase appears to take a(n) _____ approach to personality.
- A. humanistic
 - B. behavioral
 - C. psychodynamic
 - D. evolutionary
20. According to Sigmund Freud, much of our behavior is motivated by:
- A. the unconscious.
 - B. semi-conscious processes.
 - C. conscious experience.
 - D. the subconscious mind.
21. Which of the following is NOT one of Eysenck's major personality dimensions?
- A. Extraversion
 - B. Agreeableness
 - C. Neuroticism
 - D. Psychoticism
22. Pearl is kind, cooperative, appreciative, and sympathetic. Ruby is outgoing, talkative, fun-loving, and sociable. Pearl probably scores high on the Big Five dimension of _____, whereas Ruby likely scores high on _____.
- A. openness; agreeableness
 - B. eagerness; cheerfulness
 - C. agreeableness; extraversion
 - D. extraversion; openness
23. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) may result from:
- A. cataclysmic events and severe personal stressors.
 - B. personal stressors only.
 - C. cataclysmic events only.
 - D. any type of stressor.

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24. Which of the following is true of stress?
- A. The greater the number of uplifts we experience, the fewer the psychological symptoms we report later.
 - B. Stress increases the immune system response.
 - C. Stress is very helpful to the immune system as it overstimulates the system.
 - D. Stress is a universal phenomenon and not a personal thing.
25. Which of the following is NOT among the shortcomings of instinct approaches to motivation?
- A. Instinct approaches can account only for physiological motivations, not psychological ones.
 - B. Instinct theorists identified too many different instincts for the theory to be useful.
 - C. Instinct theorists disagreed on the precise instincts guiding behavior.
 - D. Instinct approaches merely describe behavior; they fail to explain it.

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Section B (50 marks): Answer ALL questions in this section.

Question 1 (25 marks)

- a. Distinguish between the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions of the autonomic nervous system. For each division, provide an example of a situation in which the division would become active. Describe the effects on several bodily processes of the activity of each division. (12 marks)
- b. Imagine that you are a parent, a teacher, or a supervisor in a workplace. Give specific examples of how you might use (i) positive reinforcement, (ii) negative reinforcement, and (iii) punishment to bring about desirable changes in the behavior of a child, student, or subordinate worker. (9 marks)
- c. What is emotional intelligence? Explain. (4 marks)

Question 2 (25 marks)

- a. Define emotion-focused, problem-focused, avoidant, and proactive coping. Briefly describe your responses to two stressors this past year; classify your responses as one of the coping types mentioned above. (13 marks)
- b. Briefly explain the following:
 - i. Self-actualization
 - ii. Self-efficacy
 - iii. Type A personality
 - iv. Resilience(12 marks)

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